

( 印度夏天的天氣如何? )

B: **It's hot and sunny.**( 天氣很熱且陽光普照。 )

**壹、天氣的說法**

一、描述天氣的形容詞

1. 描述天氣型態

sun→ (晴朗的) _____	rain→ (多雨的) _____	wind→(多 風的) _____	snow→(下 雪的) _____	cloud→ (多雲的) _____
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2. 描述感受

溫暖的 _____	炎熱的 _____	涼爽的 _____	寒冷的 _____	乾燥的 _____	潮濕的 _____
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文法說明 ►

- (1) "rain 及 snow" 可為「名詞 (不可數)」與「動詞」。
- (2) 放在天氣名詞前的修飾語: a lot of / lots of / much / some / a little / little

例: It's a little hot today.(今天有一些炎熱。)

There is a lot of rain in Taiwan in summer.(台灣夏天多雨。)

二、詢問天氣的問句與答句

1. 問句

疑問詞			地點	時間	
<b>What's</b>	the weather	<b>like</b>	in Taiwan	in winter	?
<b>How's</b>		X			

文法說明 ►

- (1) "What's / How's" 為 What / How + be V (is) 的縮寫。過去式為 was。
- (2) 以 **What** 開頭，其後應加上介系詞 **like** 形成問句。**How** 開頭之問句則不用。

練習:

1. How's the weather in Taipei? (用 What 改寫)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 日本秋天天氣如何?

(問句 1) \_\_\_\_\_

(問句 2) \_\_\_\_\_

2. 答句

※※※句型 1(形容詞)

	形容詞	(地點)	(時間)	
<b>It's</b> <b>(The weather is)</b>	<b>cold and wet</b>	(in Taiwan)	(in winter)	.

文法說明 ►

- (1) 代名詞 It 為 The weather。
- (2) Be 動詞 is，若時態為過去式，應寫成 was。
- (3) 例: A: What's the weather like in India in summer?

練習 依提示作答

1.A: \_\_\_\_\_ is the weather in Yilan today?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ hot and dry.

2.A: \_\_\_\_\_ was the weather \_\_\_\_\_ in Taipei yesterday?

B: It \_\_\_\_\_ cold and wet.

3. 一月的天氣多雲又有風。

4. 夏天通常很熱，秋天總是很涼爽。

※※※句型 2(動詞)

主詞	動詞	程度副詞	(地點)	(時間)	
<b>It</b>	<b>rains snows</b>	<b>a lot</b>	(in Australia)	(in winter)	.

文法說明 ►

- (1) 注意 rain / snow 的「時態」與「動詞變化」。
- (2) 程度副詞: a lot, hard, heavily。
- (3) 例: A: What's the weather like in India in summer?  
( 印度夏天的天氣如何? )

B: **It rains a lot here.** ( 這裡的夏天下很多雨。 )

練習:

1. 美國的夏天下雨下很大。

2. 這裡的冬天雪下得多嗎?

3. 那裡從十一月到二月常常下雪。

4. 去年沒有下很多雨。

※※※句型 3(名詞)

主詞	動詞	(數量詞)	名詞	(地點)	(時間)	
<b>We / You / They</b>	<b>have</b>	<b>a little a lot of</b>	<b>rain snow</b>	(here) (in Australia)	(in winter) (in August)	.

文法說明 ►

- (1) 數量形容詞: a lot of, much, little, a little。
- (2) 否定句加上助動詞 don't / didn't。

例 1: **We don't** have a lot of rain here in spring. ( 我們這裡的春天沒有下很多雨。 )

例 2: **We didn't** have much snow last winter. ( 我們這裡去年冬天沒有下很多雪。 )

練習:

1. Does it snow a lot in Japan in winter? (用 Do they...改寫)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. It rained a lot last night. (用 We...改寫)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 印度上個月有下雪。(They.....)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 台灣去年夏天沒有很多雨。

\_\_\_\_\_

**句型 4**

	動詞	數量詞	名詞	(地點)	(時間)
<b>There</b>	<b>be</b>	<b>a little</b> <b>a lot of</b>	<b>rain</b> <b>snow</b> <b>typhoon</b>	(in the city)	(in June)

**文法說明** ▶

(1) rain 和 snow 在此句型中當不可數名詞用。

(2)例: Was there much rain last year?( 去年雨水多嗎? )

**練習**

1. 這裡七月的雨很多。(三種句型)

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_

2. 台灣去年的春天下很多雨。(There.....)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. A: 這裡的冬天下雪嗎? B: 是的。有時候會下雪。

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_

**貳、授與動詞 (Dative Verbs)**

一、概念

1. 指某些及物動詞後必須接兩個受詞，表「給予」之意。兩個受詞分別為「人」(間接受詞)與「物」(直接受詞)，又可稱為「雙賓動詞」。

2. 基本句型

- (1) 主詞 + 授與動詞 + 人 + 物
- (2) 主詞 + 授與動詞 + 物 + 介系詞 (to / for / of) + 人
- (3) 例: 我寫一封明信片給 Zac。

I wrote Zac a postcard.

= I wrote a postcard to Zac.

二、與介系詞 (to / for / of) 的搭配

S	V (授與動詞)	直接受詞	介系詞	間接受詞
主詞	give, send, write, sell, show, tell, read, teach, lend	物	to	人
	make, buy, get, find, cook		for	
	ask		of	

**文法說明** ▶

(1) 當「直接受詞(物)」為「代名詞(it、them)」時，則只能放在「間接受詞(人)」之前。

※ 主詞 + 授與動詞 + it / them + 介係詞 + 人

例: I wrote **Zac** a postcard. = I wrote a postcard to Zac.

→ I wrote **it** to **Zac**.

→ 將直接受詞(postcard)以代名詞 it 表示，只能放在間接受詞(Zac)之前。「不」可寫為 I wrote **Zac** it.

(2) 授與動詞 bring 可接 to 或 for，其意思稍有不同。

• 搭配介系詞 to，表達「動作傳達的方向」。

例: Emily brought a gift **to** me. It's from my friend. (Emily 給了我一個禮物。禮物是我朋友要給我的。)

• 搭配介系詞 for，表達「為了...」。

例: Emily brought a gift **for** me as my birthday gift. (Emily 為我帶了一個禮物，作為我的生日禮物。)

**練習** 一、請填入適當的介系詞

- He bought the car \_\_\_\_\_ Jim last year, but Jim sold it \_\_\_\_\_ his friend the day before yesterday.
- Grandpa told a story about the Moon Festival \_\_\_\_\_ us.
- Mother makes a birthday cake \_\_\_\_\_ me every year.
- Sam wrote \_\_\_\_\_ me three days ago. He also sent a picture \_\_\_\_\_ me.
- Mom gave NT\$200 \_\_\_\_\_ me the day before yesterday, and I used it to buy a gift \_\_\_\_\_ my little brother this afternoon.
- I really like the robot and the toy car very much. Can you sell them \_\_\_\_\_ me?
- Karen sent a card \_\_\_\_\_ me, and she also wrote a letter \_\_\_\_\_ Dad. Let's give it \_\_\_\_\_ Dad now.

二、請依提示寫出句子

例: she / give / I / a cap / yesterday

- (1) She gave me a cap yesterday.
- (2) She gave a cap to me yesterday.
- (3) (將 a cap 用代名詞改寫) She gave it to me yesterday.

1. I / give / he / a pair of gloves / last night

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_

2. I / buy / my sister / two boxes of chocolate / yesterday

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Joe / make / his wife / a cake / every year

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_

4. Kevin / show / she / his plans / this afternoon

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_

三、翻譯(二種句型都寫)

1. 前天她展示她的新手機給我們看。

- 
- 
2. Tim 的母親買了一台腳踏車給他。
- 
- 
3. 我上個月把我的夾克給我姑姑了。
- 
- 
4. David 寄了兩本書給我。
- 
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### 參、所有格代名詞

#### 一、概念

- 所有格代名詞具有「所有格」的意思及「代名詞」的功用，用來代替前面「已經出現過的名詞」。
- 所有格代名詞 = 所有格 + 名詞。
- 例：It's not their car. It's my car.  
= It's not theirs. It's mine (my car).

#### 文法說明 ▶

- 句中必定先出現所指的名詞，才會出現所有格代名詞，如此才知道所指為何物。  
例：It's not your pen. It's mine (my pen). (這不是你的原子筆。是我的。)
- 「所有格」必須在後面加上名詞，但「所有格代名詞」後面不可再接名詞。  
例：Jack's gift is big, but Mary's is small. (Jack 的禮物很大，但 Mary 的很小。)
- 動詞的單複數取決於所有格代名詞代替的「名詞」。  
例：Your bike is new, but mine is old.

(你的腳踏車是新的，但我的舊的。)

Your hands are clean, but mine are dirty.

(你的手是乾淨的，但我的髒的。)

#### 二、Whose 的用法

- whose 和「名詞」連用，詢問「某物的所有者」。
- 在句子上下文意清楚時，whose 也可單獨使用。
- 練：\_\_\_\_\_ (這是誰的滑板車?)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (是我的。)

#### 三、整理

人稱	單複數	主格	所有格	所有格代名詞
第一人稱	單數	I	my	
	複數	we	our	
第二人稱	單 / 複數	you	your	
第三人稱	單數	he	his	

人稱		she	her	
	複數	they	their	
名詞	單數	John		
		the boy		
	複數	the boys		

#### 文法說明 ▶

- 專有名詞的所有格代名詞與其所有格相同。

例：This is Eric's jacket. = This is Eric's.

Those are the girls' basketball.

= Those are the girls'.

- 所有格代名詞的單複數同形。

主詞	動詞	所有格代名詞	原意
This bike	is	<b>theirs.</b>	(their bike)
These bikes	are	<b>theirs.</b>	(their bikes)

#### 練習 一、填空：填入正確的代名詞

- Jane met a friend of \_\_\_\_\_ (she) in the park this morning.
- A: Is this \_\_\_\_\_ (you) ruler? B: Yes, it's \_\_\_\_\_ (I).
- A: Whose bike is this? B: Isn't it \_\_\_\_\_ (Andy)?  
C: No, it's \_\_\_\_\_ (Mia).
- A: Where is \_\_\_\_\_ (you) parents' bedroom?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ (They) bedroom is behind the kitchen.  
A: How about \_\_\_\_\_ (you)?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ (I) bedroom is next to \_\_\_\_\_ (they).
- Those are \_\_\_\_\_ (we) gloves, not \_\_\_\_\_ (they).

#### 二、依提示作答

- That is his uncle's robot. (依畫線部分造原問句)

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- This is my postcard, not your postcard. (將畫線處以所有格代名詞改寫)

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#### 三、翻譯

- A: 這些是誰的? B: 是我的。

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- A: 那是誰的房子? B: 是王氏夫妻的。

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- 床上的手機是我的，你的在書桌上。

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- 我妹妹的眼睛很大，我姊姊的也是。

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## 綜合演練

- ( ) 1. A: \_\_\_\_\_ the weather in your city now?  
B: It's snowy and cold.  
(A) How's (B) How (C) What's (D) What
- ( ) 2. A: \_\_\_\_\_ the weather like in London?  
B: It's very hot.  
(A) How's (B) How (C) What's (D) What
- ( ) 3. It \_\_\_\_\_ now. Please don't go out.  
(A) rain (B) is raining (C) has rain (D) rainy
- ( ) 4. There was a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ last summer.  
(A) rain (B) snows (C) typhoons (D) cloud
- ( ) 5. A: \_\_\_\_\_ it usually rain in winter in Tainan?  
B: No, it's a dry season in winter there.  
(A) Is (B) Do (C) Does (D) Are
- ( ) 6. There is \_\_\_\_\_ rain today.  
(A) a (B) a few (C) a lot (D) much
- ( ) 7. A: \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of snow in winter. B: Wow!  
You can have a white Christmas every year.  
(A) There are (B) It is (C) They are (D) We have
- ( ) 8. Please send this box \_\_\_\_\_ Melody for me.  
(A) X (B) for (C) to (D) of
- ( ) 9. Dad gives \_\_\_\_\_ me pocket money on Mondays.  
(A) X (B) for (C) to (D) of
- ( ) 10. Lisa is so nice. She cooked yummy meals  
\_\_\_\_\_ us.  
(A) X (B) for (C) to (D) of
- ( ) 11. Jamie reads a book \_\_\_\_\_ her son every day.  
(A) X (B) for (C) to (D) of
- ( ) 12. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ dad a birthday present.  
(A) buy for (B) give to (C) make (D) send to
- ( ) 13. The kids showed \_\_\_\_\_ us their new game.  
(A) X (B) to (C) for (D) off
- ( ) 14. A: Is this Mr. Lin's snowboard?  
B: No, it's not \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) his (B) hers (C) her (D) he's
- ( ) 15. A: Is the lunch box \_\_\_\_\_? B: Yes, that's \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) your ; mine (B) ours ; their  
(C) yours ; my (D) ours ; our lunch box
- ( ) 16. A: Isn't that basketball those boys'? B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) it's his (B) it's those boy's  
(C) it's theirs (D) it's hers
- ( ) 17. A: \_\_\_\_\_ postcard is it? B: Well, I think it's Yuki's.  
(A) Whose (B) Who's (C) What (D) Which
- ( ) 18. A: \_\_\_\_\_ the girl? B: She's \_\_\_\_\_ cousin.  
(A) Who's ; Mr. Green (B) Who's ; my boyfriend's  
(C) Whose ; Leo (D) Whose ; mine

- ( ) 19. A: Is the bag on the sofa yours? B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Yes. I bought it yesterday. (B) Yes, it's theirs.  
(C) No, it's not yours. (D) Sure, I do.
- ( ) 20. Mrs. Luo: Who put these socks in the refrigerator?  
Mr. Luo: I don't know. They're not \_\_\_\_\_. Ask your son.  
(A) me (B) mine (C) my (D) myself

請將句子底線錯誤改正，並將完整句再寫一次

1. It is cloud in New York in fall.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. There is a lot of snowy in Japan.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. It rainy a lot here in April.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Does it rainy in the mountains in winter?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. They often have a lot of snows in July and August.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What's the weather today in the USA?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Mike showed me to a photo. The girl in it is his ex-girlfriend.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Mr. Chen bought a bunch of roses to his wife on Valentine's Day.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. I often made some eggs to my mom in the morning.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. A: Who notebook is this? B: It's Tom.  
\_\_\_\_\_